

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Per Year, (in advance)	\$1.50
6 Months	.75
3 Months	.40
Single copies	.05
in Canada, per year	2.00

Any man, whom conditions through honorable service or social standing has made him a favorite of the people, can be a governor of a state; but it takes more than a favorite with the people to become a United States senator of any note.

To be sure, good governors have made good senators; but this is the exception, not the rule.

We claim a United States senator should be of strong timber, capable of withstanding any condition and not easily overcome by timber of equal strength. In other words he should be of the same intellectual calibre of other members of the senate, and with the same force and persistence, for he has not only the conditions of his own state to contend with, but the conditions of the nation at large. Charles W. Gates is a favorite son of Vermont. As state highway commissioner he stood without a peer. For his usefulness and interest taken in this line of work, and his being a favorite of the people, he was made a governor without a dissenting vote. This was an honor conferred upon him. But we imagine there are hundreds of our citizens, great admirers of Gov. Charles W. Gates, who wish at heart, even if they do not express it in words, that Governor Gates had not taken this latter step—announcing his candidacy for election to the United States senate. More than one editor, delicate about expressing his true opinions on this subject, will hesitate before doing so. But this does not lessen the fact as we look upon it, that Gov. Charles W. Gates, in announcing himself a candidate for the U. S. senate, has made a grave mistake. We say this basing our opinion upon all we have known and read of his public career. Enough to compliment him in the local and state positions he has filled, but not enough to place him in battle array on the floor of the United States senate.

The "Sunset" Argument.

Brother Bigelow of the St. Johnsbury Caledonian, in his argument for Gov. C. W. Gates for United States senator brings up that old time-worn "sunset" argument so frequently used when younger men wish to fill the offices of those of more mature and experienced years. It tallies well with the argument of the man who, a few years ago, would put a ban or death sentence on all men over sixty as being of no earthly use. Or the Eskimo tribes of the far north who killed their old men because they failed in physical strength. A great many men fail physically and mentally even before the 60 year limit is reached. Others do not. Hundreds of our strongest men mentally are those of mature years; men who carry with them the experience of years, and whose intellect never is impaired. In the days of powerful Rome it was the old men who sat in the senate while the younger men took to the field. This is as it should be today. The "sunset" argument is as weak today as it would have been then. There is no sunset age to man while he is capable of holding his own in the field of men. The best fighting soldier since the world began is the old war-scarred soldier of an earlier day. To such men the "sunset" period comes suddenly and it needs argument to tell when they are down and out. As yet this sunset effulgence has not reflected over the horizon of either Senator Dillingham or Page. At least no one has noticed it outside of those who would cart them out for some younger man. And so the "sunset" argument, as long as there is no other, comes to the front. It is a mighty weak argument. Both Dillingham and Page are more capable of facing important conditions today than at any time during their senatorial career. They stand as giant oaks, strong and robust in the midst of young and wind-bending trees. This may be a flowery comparison but it hits the mark. The majority of voters, as we feel inclined to believe, will hardly be controlled by this sunset argument, even though they may be great admirers of Governor Gates.

CARROLL S. PAGE A CANDIDATE FOR RE-ELECTION TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

Our readers know that this journal has at different times spoken freely on the business, banking and public life of Carroll S. Page, with special reference to his methods, and the results secured. As publishers located in another state, we feel that we may comment on senatorial candidates such as he without changing our vocation of a trade paper.

Mr. Page's methods in different fields of activity have always commanded our admiration. These methods have resembled each other closely in exemplary principles throughout his entire business and official life.

Business Career Began at Age of 12

In business he started as his father's assistant at the age of 12 years. His father was an invalid, and the boy had to take unusual responsibilities. At fifteen Carroll was sent to New York to buy goods for his father. The experimental trip proving successful, the journeys to New York and Boston to buy merchandise and sell hides, skins and wool became a habit every three months.

Decides to Stay in Vermont

At twenty-one years he had become an experienced business man, with the tempting opportunities of large cities before him, but his affection for his home and invalid father made him decide to stay in Vermont, where he developed a nation-wide and even world-wide vision in affairs that never before in our knowledge has been reached by a man living in a small country community.

Has an International Reputation.

At the age of 27 he let go his father's old business and began to devote himself more especially to the green calfskin trade, which he developed from the smallest beginnings to one of the largest in the world.

He collected his raw material from all portions of the United States and Canada, and shipped to tanners in many parts of the world. His name became well known in Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany, Belgium, Holland and Turkey, and with his name was fixed accuracy of selection and absolute squareness in dealing.

Trade journals repeatedly commented on Carroll S. Page as the largest calfskin dealer in the world, but we believe it was not the size so much as correct business methods that the Senator took pride in.

Enters Public Life at 26

Senator Page's entry into public life began at the age of 26, when he was elected to the House of Representatives of his state. He won his first spurs in a fight to defeat a bill which proposed to take a considerable sum—as he believed wrongfully—from the state treasury.

Was a Progressive Governor

In 1890 he was elected Governor, and it was in this position that he earned his highest honors. In his inaugural message he recommended the Australian ballot, which, after a hard fight, was adopted.

He found in the State three so-called medical colleges, which were dispensing cheap diplomas. After a hard fight they were wiped out by proper legislation. He was the first Governor ever to recommend the weekly payment of wages in money, the first to ever recommend the abolition of railroad passes, the first to ever recommend legislation with reference to child labor. All these measures were written into the statute books either at that time or a little later, and everyone conversant with Vermont's executive affairs was prompt in recognizing Governor Pages' administration as one of the most progressive in the history of the state. Not all his recommendations were favorably acted upon during his administration, as he was ahead of his day and generation, but all his recommendations

tions are now upon the statute books of Vermont.

His Political Activities

Mr. Page became early in life actively identified with the Republican party. In 1872 he was placed upon the State Committee, a position he retained until he resigned in 1889 when he ran for Governor. From 1885 to 1889 he was its chairman, and it was under his administration of affairs that the State gave the largest Republican majority ever given up to that time.

Elected United States Senator

In 1908 Mr. Page was elected to the United States Senate. Within a few months after he entered the Senate he became an acknowledged authority on matters pertaining to hides and leather. His speech in June, 1909, is looked upon as an authoritative statement on that industry, and was circulated in large numbers throughout the country.

His Work for the Cause of Education

It is, however, to the cause of education that Mr. Page has devoted his time and energies during the past six years. The so-called Page Vocational Education Bill is the only bill relating to vocational education that ever passed either House of Congress. This bill passed the Senate January 28, 1913, but was defeated by a Democratic House. In 1913 that part of the bill which pertains to college extension work, and is now doing such an immense amount of good to the agricultural interests of the country, was passed. The balance of the bill is now before Congress in both Houses, and is known as the Smith-Hughes Bill. Senator Smith, in speaking in the Senate recently, practically said that while the bill bore his name the public were indebted to Senator Page for it.

Started with less than \$400

The people of Vermont have just been celebrating the 125th anniversary of Vermont's admission to the Union, under the auspices of the Greater Vermont Association. Vermont is anxious to convince the world that the Green Mountain State is a good place in which to achieve success. If she wishes to prove the fact by a living example, she need go no further than to her illustrious son who is so highly thought of by the hide and leather trade of the country, Carroll S. Page.

Here is a man who started with less than \$400 cash capital, but with a supply of courage, persistency and enterprise which enabled him to overcome the handicap of his location in a country village. He has achieved a success so notable in the raw calfskin trade that the father of the late Governor Guild said that he was as well known in Europe as in America as an important factor in the hide trade.

His Success as a Banker

He has made a success in banking almost equally notable. After four years' service as bank examiner, he established in his little home village of only 423 population a bank which has today more than \$3,000,000 assets, and is said to be the largest bank in the world in any country village.

It is most remarkable that one man in a location remote from large trade centers with an environment so unfavorable, could have achieved a success so phenomenal in two such widely different fields of business activity.

Vermont Proud of Page

Vermont is proud of her distinguished son, but not more so than the hide and leather fraternity, who feel that today Senator Page combines that ability and enterprise which easily places him in the front rank of those connected with the great hide and leather business of that country.

That Vermont fails to recognize the standing of Senator Page in the business world we do not believe. That she will fail to appreciate the fact that no man stands higher in the halls of the National Senate as an able, honorable, high-minded worker than Carroll S. Page is in our judgment entirely improbable.

New Candidate for Auditor of Accounts.

The candidacy of Thomas Cave, Jr., assistant state treasurer, for the office of auditor of accounts, was announced in Montpelier July 24. Mr. Cave is well known in Washington county, having filled several places of trust, both in Barre and Montpelier. He is a young

man, of marked ability and his friends have no hesitancy in proclaiming him the right man for the place. In his announcement he clearly sets forth his reasons for believing he should be given the honor. This announcement is clear out, and he makes his claim on the fact that he has been doing work that fits him for the office. Mr. Cave was born in Barre and has spent his life in Washington county.

LIBERTREE

or Green Mountain Folk in Abolition Times

By Herbert Edward Bogue

We live in an Abolition Age, when the dungeons which have incarcerated suffering humanity are being broken in or unlocked, in every corner of our benighted world and the captive bid come forth.—Alvan Stewart

CHAPTER XIX.

"SUGARIN' OFF."

Those they held to await the command of their home government as to how they should be disposed of. Daniel Webster, secretary of state, took the ground that the United States flag which floated over that brig caused the slaves on board still to remain slaves on the high seas because they had been shipped from a slave state, and were destined to a slave state. Mr. Giddings, on the 21st of March, last month, offered a resolution in the lower house of congress on the subject, which seems to have set the southern members wild with rage.

His resolutions were in substance that, as slavery could exist only by force of local law, the slaves taken upon the high seas where the local law did not have force, became free and had a right to rise, assert their liberty and resist those who sought to deny them their freedom. These resolutions stirred the pro-slavery men to passion, and they forced through a resolution, without debate, without allowing argument or defense, censuring Giddings as countenancing sedition and murder. He at once resigned and left the house. His constituents, the people of the Western Reserve in Ohio, will doubtless return him speedily. He is a

whig, but a courageous opponent of the aggressions of the slave power."

"Them slaveholders are forcin' the slavery question into politics fast enough, and they'll get enough on't afore they get through," said one of the listeners.

"Mr. Calhoun of South Carolina," said Judge Markman, "is the ablest and most sincere advocate of the rights of the people of the South to hold slaves. He sees with prophetic vision the tendency of the agitation of the slavery question. He says: 'However sound the great body of the non-slave holding states are at present, in the course of a few years they will be succeeded by those who will have been taught to hate the people and institutions of nearly one-half this Union with a hatred more deadly than one hostile nation ever entertained toward another.'"

"He ain't right there," said one of the old men; "the north don't hate the southern people, they hate that cussed system o' slavery. They pity the white people who are brung up under it and eddicated to think it's a good thing. It's as bad on the white folks as it is on black folks; and I pity the whites as much as I do the poor creeturs they keep in slavery."

Thus on every occasion and at every social gathering the sterling men of Vermont talked of the great issue. Hatred of slavery and more spiritedly opposition to the intolerant spirit displayed by southern leaders in congress steadily grew. The party were soon surfeited with sugar. "Arter you've had enuff 'n a leetle more," said one, "the kind o' goes agin ye."

One good old matron called her children about her and said, "children, you've e't sugar till you're pooty nigh all sugar, and ye're bilious if ye don't take a piera to work agin it." She produced a bottle and spoon and many a groan and wry face the little lads and misses took a teaspoonful of this compound of two of the bitterest thing in nature. Ah! There are Vermonters in all the western states, and in all the centers of commerce, but you can find none among them all whose brightest memories do not cluster around a "sugarin' off" in the woods.

Some three weeks after the sugarin' off, of which there had been several in the neighborly neighborhood, Hunter John was going the round of his sugar bush gathering up the last run of sap one evening while growing dusk, when on a sudden, as he was emptying a bucket, his attention was called to a wee little floweret just lifting its head from the green, mossied sod where the snow some three days since had melted away. He turned the bucket bottom side up and stooped down and communed with the new-born flower thus: "Ah, wee, winsome, leetle gladdy! I am rej'iced t' see ye; I've been so lonesome 'thout ye all the winter long. Hev ye come to stay the livelong flowerin' May? Wish it allers could be May so'st you'd never go away. Oh what's that tear on ye face leetle heartie? Wasn't left by a snowflake that's from ye jes parte?"

While thus rejoicing o'er this first spring floweret that smiled so sweetly on his gaze, he heard the far-away notes of the mountain lark from the dark timber on the mountain slope, and nearer, down by the brook, the peeping of the frogs. "Sugarin's done," said he to himself, gather buckets tomorrow; best t' heed what they say; they are harpin' summer is nigh, and that the maples need all o' their sweet-nin' now to grow on and make the pooty leaf 'n shade fer refreshin', and birds t' build their nests. I'll take ye, leetle flower, home t' mammy, 'n she will put ye in a drip o' water and look at ye so smilin', and that'll be a blessin' to ye, the blessin' o' bein' born, 'cause ye make glad the eyes what look on ye."

CHAPTER XX.

THE GLORIOUS JUNE TIME—HOME FROM SCHOOL.

"Oh the June time, the glorious June time!" sang out Hunter John, while with his neighbor, Libertree he was walking from the planting one noonday the first week in

Mr. Page Has Not Answered!

WILL HE?

On June 15, 1916, the Ludlow Tribune, having received from some source an intimation that Senator Page desired a re-election, put some printed questions squarely up to the Senator. It asked:

"What constructive measure, if any, have you proposed, stood behind, and been able to push to a successful issue in the Senate during your eight years' service in that honorable body?"

The People of Vermont are Waiting for Senator Page's Answer

"Did you really vote against the rural credits bill (the measure President Wilson, in signing, characterized as 'immensely beneficial to the farmers of the country') and the bill looking to the protection of the sources of water power in these United States? And if so will you tell your constituency why?"

The People of Vermont are Waiting for Senator Page's Answer

To the Tribune's queries many more might be added. Have you, Senator Page, at any time since you were elected to the Senate favored any measure that was advocated by the farmers of the country?

The Farmers of Vermont are Especially Interested in Knowing Your Answer. Will You Answer?

Did you, Senator Page, on June 12, 1911, vote against the bill providing for the popular election of United States Senators?

You are on record as having cast such vote. Will you verify your position then by answering in the affirmative now? And how do you reconcile this fact with seeking an election under a law you opposed?

On May 31, 1912, the eight-hour bill, a labor measure, was up for vote in the Senate. Senator Page is on record as having voted against this measure.

Will You, Senator Page, Stand Before the Laboring Men of Vermont and Explain Why You Voted Against the Interests of the Men Who Toil?

What has been your position, Senator Page, on equal suffrage for the women of the country?

The Women of Vermont are Interested, and Demand Your Reply, Senator Page

Thousands of People in Vermont desire to know what Senator Page has stood for and what he has created in the way of progressive constructive legislation the eight years he has been a senator.

Will Mr. Page Answer?

The Allen M. Fletcher Senatorial Club. Northfield, Vermont.